

## Bulgarian airliner crashes

VIENNA, March 16 (R). — A Bulgarian airliner crashed in north-western Bulgaria today killing all 73 people on board, the official BTA news agency reported. The Bulgarian "Balkan" civil airliner was on a regular flight from Sofia to Warsaw when it crashed at 2:00 p.m. (12:00 GMT) in Vratsa county, which borders on Yugoslavia and Romania. The agency said the airliner was carrying 66 passengers and seven crew, but gave no details of their nationality. The Bulgarian government has appointed a commission to look into the causes of the crash, BTA said. It gave no further details.

Volume 3, Number 704

## Moscow says Israel bears responsibility for results of raid

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP). — The Soviet Union today officially condemned Israel's raid into southern Lebanon and warned that "the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences of the new sharpening of the Middle East situation lies with the Israeli government."

The Soviet declaration came in the form of an official statement by the TASS news agency. It followed a series of sharply critical stories on the raid today in Moscow newspapers, which accused Israel of blatant aggression.

"Israel is trying to carry out its long-time plot to effectively occupy the southern part of Lebanon and defeat the Palestine resistance movement — a steadfast fighter for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine," the Soviet statement said.

It is a clear reference to the United States and perhaps some West European powers, it

noting both the raid and Israel's attempts to undermine the status of Palestine Liberation Organisation diplomatic representatives overseas. TASS said, "All this once again exposes with full clarity the true concept of Israel's policies, which are directed not toward peace in the Middle East but to redrawing the map in that region."

Kissinger approves

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP). — There is no evidence that Soviet and Cuban troops are leaving Ethiopia, despite the end of the war there, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said, "I have no reason to believe there are fewer. There may be more" communist troops. The Carter administration maintains that there is no longer any justification for the presence of those troops.

Last week, Somalia, with its army under heavy attack from combined Ethiopian, Cuban and Soviet forces, announced that it was withdrawing from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, where the communists were helping Ethiopia recapture.

American officials, who had urged the Somalis to pull out, said then that they were "hopeful" that the Soviets and Cubans would in turn withdraw from the Horn of Africa.

## Five bodyguards killed

## Leading Italian politician kidnapped

ROME, March 16 (AP). — Former Premier Aldo Moro, considered Italy's most influential politician, was kidnapped all day by gunmen who killed all five members of his escort.

A telephone call to Ansa, the Italian news agency, said the kidnappers were from Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla group. Fifteen of its leaders are in jail in Turin, and the organisation has vowed to force cancellation of the trial by terrorist attacks.

Car sighted

Two hours after the kidnap police reported that a low-flying helicopter sighted a car speeding down a country road on the outskirts of Rome. Five persons appeared to be in it, and one of them was being held on the floor.

A massive force of police converged on the area. A widespread manhunt — involving up to 50,000 persons, helicopters and dogs — was under way, and roadblocks were set up in and around the Italian capital.

Police said the 61-year-old political leader was driven off in a Fiat.

Challenge to the state

President Giovanni Leone called the abduction "a challenge to the state" and said "the state must give the firmest reply with every measure. We must adopt every necessary measure to counter this situation."

Mr. Moro had been premier of Italy five times and is now president of the Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party. He was considered a leading candidate for the presidency of

Italy when the post becomes vacant next December.

Police said the terrorists' car, carrying diplomatic plates, came to a sudden halt at an intersection in front of Mr. Moro's car, causing a chain collision.

The terrorists jumped out of their car and opened fire at Mr. Moro's Fiat while three persons jumped from a second car and fired on the police escort vehicle.

Telephone calls to Ansa and local newspapers, purporting to come from the Red Brigades, said: "We have carried an attack to the heart of the state. Moro is just the start."

## Dollar slumps around world exchanges

LONDON, March 16 (AP). — The U.S. dollar was sharply lower on world foreign exchanges Thursday, dropping to record low levels against the Japanese yen. It was the fourth straight day the dollar has declined.

The kidnapping of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in Rome, Israeli moves in the Lebanon, and Japanese economic news were cited by money dealers as reasons for the dollar's instability.

Thursday's drop reinforced dealers' views that U.S.-German efforts to prop up the dollar, announced simultaneously in Washington and Bonn on Monday, were inadequate.

Dealers said dollar trading was hectic in the wake of the Israeli push over the border into the Lebanon, and nervous conditions were heightened by the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, president of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, who was seized by leftist extremists while on his way to parliament Thursday morning.

A Zurich dealer said the selling of dollars was widespread and couldn't be said to be coming from any one area.

The weakness was expected to continue, dealers said, after the announcement that Japan's current account trading surplus for February was \$1.6 billion.



Israel wants U.S. help

A grim faced Menachem Begin, flanked by Israeli Chief of Staff Mordachai Gur (left) and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman (right) address a press conference in Tel Aviv Wednesday evening. Israel late Wednesday asked the United States to help it reach an arrangement with other countries to stop Palestinian commandos returning to the Lebanon border area attacked by Israel. Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, told reporters after seeing U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Wednesday night that "to some extent we would like the United States to help us reach such an agreement." The U.S. had contacts with all the forces in the Middle East that might be involved in such an arrangement, he said. (AP wirephoto)

## Jordan condemns Israeli aggression, calls for united stand by Arabs

AMMAN, March 16 (Agencies). — Jordan has condemned the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon and has called for a unified Arab stand.

A government spokesman said last night: "The Jordanian government strongly denounces the Israeli aggression which threatens the sovereignty and the safety of Lebanon."

The statement urged Arab countries "to stand as one nation and face this challenge that threatens its entity."

It urged the countries of the whole world to end the "Israeli aggression which is a complete violation of international law and the U.N. charter."

Jordan today conveyed to the five big powers its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim in-

formed the ambassadors of the U.S., U.K., France, China and the Soviet Union in Amman of Jordan's stand towards the aggression which "constitutes a violation of international law and the United Nations charter".

Mr. Ibrahim told the ambassadors that the latest aggression reflects Israel's expansionist policy in Arab territory and reveals its intransigent attitude towards a just peace. The aggression also provides evidence of Israel's determination to close all doors in the face of a peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East and adds yet one more obstacle in the way of peace efforts. Mr. Ibrahim called on all big powers to shoulder their responsibilities and take steps to stop the aggression and see that the Israeli forces are withdrawn from the south of Lebanon.

The minister also met here today with the Lebanese ambassador to Jordan and reviewed with him the latest developments in Lebanon. He also convened to him Jordan's condemnation of the serious Israeli aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

In connection with the Israeli raid against Lebanon, the minister of state has informed Jordan's U.N. ambassador of the government's stand. He also instructed him on steps to be taken in case the Security Council convenes to discuss the situation, and requested him to coordinate Jordan's position with those of the other Arab states. Jordan's stand was also conveyed to all Jordanian embassies abroad.

Meanwhile, the Arab League held an emergency meeting to study the situation in Lebanon.

Mahmoud Riad, the Secretary General of the League, deplored the attack Wednesday and called on U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to intervene to force an Israeli withdrawal.

Arab League meets

Meanwhile, the Arab League today generally condemned the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon immediately. In a foreign ministry statement condemning the Israeli incursion into Lebanon, Sudan said the security of Israel could not rest on invasion, aggression and expansion. It said repeated Israeli aggression threatened to start a disastrous new war in the Middle East.

RIYADH: A statement issued by the Saudi Arabian royal court last night said "Saudi Arabia strongly denounces the treacherous Israeli act of aggression against south Lebanon."

"Israel has justified this aggressive act... by saying that it is a retaliation for the operation carried out by a group of Palestinian commandos..."

"But the commandos wanted to wake up the human conscience and appeal to it for the solution of their cause in a spirit of justice."

Khartoum: Sudan yesterday

called

on the world community to command Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon immediately.

In a foreign ministry statement condemning the Israeli incursion into Lebanon, Sudan said the security of Israel

could not rest on invasion, aggression and expansion. It said repeated Israeli aggression threatened to start a disastrous new war in the Middle East.

NICOSIA: About one hundred Greek Cypriot students demonstrated noisily outside the Israeli embassy in Nicosia today, protesting Israel's attack. The students waved placards, chanted slogans and sang songs supporting the Palestinian resistance.

Israel out of Lebanon — down with Zionism — freedom to Palestine — self determination for Palestine — Cyprus-Palestine, joined in equal struggle, said some of the placards and chants. The demonstrators stood across the narrow street from a five storey building that houses the Israeli embassy on its top floor. About a dozen police watched them, but ma-

do no effort to disperse them.

LONDON: The British press today generally condemned the Israeli invasion. The London Times said in an editorial that there was little left of President Sadat's peace initiative launched only four months ago.

"The response of the government of Israel was inadequate and is now disastrous. A corridor of safety in Lebanon is poor recompence for the lost opportunity for peace. The

tragedy is that, with their national survival at stake, the Israelis do not have a government which rises to the virtue of wisdom," it added. The Daily Express said "Israel cannot win for itself peace and security unless it is prepared, subject to safeguards, to give back the

Arab territories it occupies and to recognise the fact that the Palestinians are a nation and are as much entitled to a homelands and state as the Jews themselves."

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan times

AMMAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1978 — RABIE AL THANI 8, 1378

## Irqi aid to Palestinians in Lebanon may transit Syria

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 16 (AP). — Syria has agreed to allow Iraqi military aid to reach Palestinian guerrillas confronting Israeli forces in south Lebanon through Syrian territory, Damascus Radio reported today. But the radio, monitored here, indicated no such aid has yet transited Syria to Lebanon. Syria informed Iraq that all Iraqi military aid destined for the guerrillas should be handed over to Syria at the Iraqi-Syrian border for transfer to Lebanon, the radio said.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Israel holds buffer zone in south Lebanon, strafes area with jets for second day

LONDON, March 16 (Agencies). — Israel's army dug in for a long stay on a 100 km. front across southern Lebanon today and its warplanes pounded Palestinian commando positions further north. Arab states, bitterly critical of Israel's invasion of south Lebanon, called for action by the big five Union and China — to force Israel to withdraw.

Council members and Arab go-

vernment's.

"Therefore," his statement

concluded, "the group's senti-

ment was that while being as-

sociated with those consultati-

ons the timing of any future

step is left to the Lebanese go-

vernment, which has under-

taken to act within Arab uni-

versity."

Territory to batten

A European diplomat in Be-

irut said: "Israel succeeded in striking a blow at the PLO. It also gained the security belt

it has always wanted along its

border which is more territory to batten in future Middle East

talks."

There was little doubt in Beir-

## U.N. Force in south Lebanon "indispensable"

LONDON, March 16 (R). — As President of the United Nations Security Council, Britain believes that a United Nations force in south Lebanon is indispensable until such time as the Lebanon government can re-assert effective authority there, informed British sources said today.

They added that the parties to the conflict and others concerned had concentrated on difficulties inherent in the introduction of such a force.

There were major problems, but the immediate damage, the risk of wider conflict and the threat to overall peace negotiations, were too great to be disregarded.

U.S. Ambassador Andrew Yo-

ung had a scheduled afternoon meeting with President Carter, after seeing Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

## Tel Aviv raid ran astray

VIENNA, March 16 (R). — The Palestinian guerrilla attack near Tel Aviv last weekend did not go according to plan, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said today.

Dr. Ghazi Hussain, PLO representative in Vienna, told a press conference the operation was aimed at military targets and the killing of women and children in the raid was regrettable.

"The PLO is not fighting a war against women, children and civilians but against the military occupying power," Dr. Hussain said.

## Palestinian raids from hills after withdrawing

By Gavin Bell

HASSBAYA BRIDGE, Lebanon, March 16 (R). — A shell-torn flag, its staff buried in the rubble of a machine gun position, was all that stirred in the small cluster of bombed-out buildings.

Lebanese leftists who had

manned a roadblock at this st-

ategic bridge, leading to the nearby hillside town of Hassbaya, had fled in the face of an air offensive which continued throughout south Lebanon today.

They retreated to the next

Palestinian-leftist position

further north, leaving the crossroads to advancing Israeli troops reported to be only a kilometre away.

Shellfire

The unnatural quiet was sud-

denly shattered by the roar of two Israeli phantoms sweeping low over the bridge on a bombing run against Palestinian guer-

illas entrenched on the other

side of an adjacent hill.

As they repeated their at-

tack, shellfire began blasting

hamlets surrounding Hassbaya,

little more than one km to the east.

The Israelis appeared to be

bounding a wide area around

the nearby village of Khyam

and Ibl Al Saq, which they

captured from Palestinian-left-

ist forces yesterday.

The region lies about 12 kms.

from the Israeli border in south-

east Lebanon. It is at the so-

uthern edge of a range of hills

which have been a traditional

stronghold of Palestinian guer-



# "Fattening up" Jerusalem: The encirclement of the holy city

This report is prepared by Nafez Y. Nazzal, Associate Professor of History and political science at Bir Zeit University on the West Bank and the Director of the Middle East Studies Department. It was originally published in the London based magazine, Middle East International.

"Fattening-up" is an expression widely used in the Israeli papers to describe the settlements in the West Bank near Jerusalem which are supposed to create, together with the so-called "united" Jerusalem, a "greater" Jerusalem dividing the West Bank into two isolated districts, north and south, without any link between them.

Since the "unification" of the city of Jerusalem (a semi-official term for the annexation of the Arab sector), the Israeli plan has been to establish in Jerusalem and its surroundings a physical and demographic reality that will make the division of the city according to population impossible.

In accordance with this plan, two complexes have been established: an Inner Ring that includes Matof Defin (near Ramat Shlomo), Givat Shapira (French Hill), Givat Hamivtar, and Ramat Eshkol; Mount Scopus, the Old City, and an Outer Ring which includes Neve Ya'cov, the industrial zones of Ramot, Gilo, and Talpiot Mizrahi (Jaffa).

Haim Teadok, head of the American Inter-Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs, was quoted in *Yediot Aharonot* (May 13, 1977) as saying:

"We are anticipating a very difficult political struggle concerning Jerusalem ... The result of this struggle depends on the physical and demographical fa-

cts that we are creating in the city and its surroundings. This consideration guides the government ministers' committee in their action ... Accordingly, the government has transferred Police Headquarters to Jerusalem. A specific plan is to transfer 600 to 800 workers in the security ministry to Jerusalem.

The most important method of ensuring the city's unification and containing the Arab population has been the establishment of Jewish residential zones to the north and south of the city. Not only was rebuilding begun after the 1967 war in the former Israeli enclave on Mount Scopus (for the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital), but also an area of 820 acres was requisitioned in 1968-69 extending from Mount Scopus across Shaitan Jarrah to the pre-1967 Israeli quarter of Sanhedria to provide housing for 100,000 Jews.

Although the requisitioned land was empty (most of it had been in no-man's-land), it was owned by individuals, both Arab and Jewish, or by the Jordanian government or various private institutions. In September 1968 the first 200 Jewish families moved into Ramat Eshkol, which was later extended to Givat Hamivtar and Givat Shapira.

This latter development was accelerated in 1970, because the Israelis feared that the Rogers

Plan would involve the redivision of Jerusalem. These projects straddle the road to Ramallah, thus separating East Jerusalem from its northern suburbs and, with Mount Scopus, forming the northern wing of the "pincer" around the Arab sector.

## Neve Ya'cov

The earlier settlement of Neve Ya'cov was rebuilt, with modern apartment complexes. By August 1977, there were 2,753 apartments which were already inhabited and another 420 under construction, with a final target of 4,200 apartments. Plans are now being made to link Neve Ya'cov with Givat Shapira, three kilometers to the south. This new project would involve 10,000 units in five years and ultimately would house 160,000 people (Mazir, 2/8/1977).

## Neve Ya'cov rebuilt

Neve Ya'cov is the largest settlement north of Jerusalem. It is protected and overlooked by a military camp, Metzudat Kefir (the fortress of the young lion) which is the headquarters of the Central Area Commando of the Israeli Army. This huge fortress can easily be seen from the neighbouring Arab houses, and around five o'clock in the afternoon large numbers of people, in and out

of uniform, can be seen walking down to their apartments in Neve Ya'cov.

Neve Ya'cov itself stands in a valley surrounded by the Arab villages of Anata, Jaba, and Hizma on three sides and by the Arab suburbs of Beit Hanina and Shufat on the west.

It is basically composed of rows of fortress-type buildings set very close to each other, four to six stories high and with very small windows. Many people complain of claustrophobia on visiting this settlement, which is reminiscent of a well-kept, luxurious prison, with its ranks of buildings looking like lines of fortifications.

## Cheap apartments

The apartments are inexpensive, and many Israeli Jews or new immigrants have no choice but to take the apartments offered to them by the Israeli Ministry of Housing (Arabs, of course, are not eligible to own or occupy them).

However, not every Israeli Jew or new immigrant can settle in Neve Ya'cov. The settlers are selected according to the following categories: 45 per cent new immigrants from developed countries, 45 per cent Israeli Jews from "better" surrounding countries (in practice Ashkenazim), and the remaining 10 per cent from other Jews.

The formula was designed to prevent "too many" Oriental Jews from obtaining good, cheap apartments. It should be noted that the term "developed" country is used to serve a similar objective.

For example, the large ci-

ties of the USSR, where the Ashkenazi Jews lived, are considered "developed". Georgia and Bukhara, whose Jewish inhabitants are more akin to the Oriental Jews, are considered "underdeveloped".

In August 1976, there was a demonstration by the inhabitants of Neve Ya'cov against an attempt by the authorities to introduce more Oriental Jews from Jerusalem into Neve Ya'cov.

Because of this policy, many settlers decided to leave and to rent the apartments which they had bought and use them as a source of income. This procedure, although forbidden by law, is very common.

For example, the rental of a luxurious two bedroom apartment in Neve Ya'cov is 800-850 Israeli pounds per month, while a similar apartment in East or in West Jerusalem will rent for 1,500-2,000 Israeli pounds per month.

Many American Jews come to Jerusalem in the guise of "new immigrants" and use this statement to obtain one of these attractive pieces of property.

They then return to the United States, renting the apartment to poor Israeli Jews (often students) and accumulating the rent money for the purpose of spending a pleasant summer vacation.

North-west of Jerusalem is the settlement of Ramot. It was built in 1972 to form a solid block with the neighbouring settlement of Ramat Eshkol.

By August 1977, 864 apartments had been occupied, and 1419 were being built, with a final target of 8000 units.

## High standard

At the southern end of Jerusalem, the Housing Ministry in 1973 built the settlement of Gilo. It is located below the village of Beit Safafa, close to Bethlehem. As of August of this year, there were 867 apartments already inhabited and 3174 more being built. When this settlement is completed, it will contain 10,000 units.

The standard of the buildings in the settlement of Gilo is relatively high. The apartments are both attractive and inexpensive compared to what is commercially available in Jerusalem (to both Arabs and Jews) so that many Jews have no alternative but to accept the housing offered in Gilo, although they know that Gilo is beyond what is

called in Israel the "Green Line".

A new quarter called Givat Ha-Masua would link Gilo with Kiryat Ha-Yovel, thus ensuring continuous Jewish settlement in the south. To the south-east, the municipality formulated elaborate plans for hotels, recreation facilities and luxury villas on the Mount of Evil Counsel, but most of the construction was halted because the land was UN property.

Plans to extend Talpiot Mitzrah and Abu Tor to the east to link them with the area of the Mount of Evil Counsel have also been drawn up. As of August 1977, 1230 apartments had already been occupied and 1410 were being built, with a final target of 3000 units.

East of Jerusalem, the government began in 1975 to build a large industrial/residential complex at Ma'ale Adumim (the name has recently been changed to Mishor Adumim), on the road to Jericho, which will complete the encirclement of the Arab sector of Jerusalem. The preparations which can be observed on the site are very elaborate.

Considerable areas have been levelled; drainage systems, electricity and telephone lines have been laid, and branching roads inside the plant are in the process of construction. In addition to a civilian industrial site, which can be freely inspected, two huge military areas, one on the east, and the other on the west, have been designed on the neighboring hills overlooking the levelled artificial plain.

A new Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway is being built. It starts from Lydda, going east in the direction of Ramallah and arriving at the Ramallah-Jerusalem road opposite Neve Ya'cov.

A branch of this road is being continued to Mishor Adumim in construction of the dairy, which is to produce a special kind of cheese. Five industrial plants are already operating in Mishor Adumim's industrial zone, and three more are to start production within a few weeks. Most of these plants will be processing metal. The investment required to establish the plants amount in all to IL 40 million and they will eventually employ 350 to 400 workers. The above information was released at a meeting of the inter-Ministerial steering committee in charge of Mishor Adumim. Mr.

Atta, who serves as adviser on industrial development in the occupied territories, announced at the meeting that another ten investment programmes for Mishor Adumim were under examination. The programmes envisage the building of factories which would produce textiles, chemicals and metal goods. In addition, the defence sector plans to establish a large steel plant in the settlement.

(*Yediot Aharonot*, July 14, 1977).

## Major overmantel

Within the walled city, the Israeli authorities are undertaking a major overhaul of the Jewish Quarter. On June 11, 1967, 135 houses (in which 650 people lived) were demolished near the Western Wall so that prayers for Shavuot could be held there, even though the houses were Islamic (waqf) property.

On June 14, 1967, 24 more houses as Ramban and Beit Menachem were soon restored.

Plans were elaborated to restore the quarter to its size at the beginning of this century.



"FATTENING UP" JERUSALEM -- Apartment blocks like this dominate the scene around the old city. The picture was taken in January 1978.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	PAR value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling offer
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	2,117	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.000	1.050
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	1,100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.150
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Co.	JD 5.000	296	7.400	7.400	7.400	7.400	—	—
** Dar Aldawa Development & Invest. Co.	JD 1.000	616	1.300	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	—
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	42	0.900	0.850	0.850	0.850	—	—
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	1,708	1.300	1.350	1.300	1.300	—	1.300
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	11,492	15.450	15.500	15.400	15.500	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	1,961	6.700	6.650	6.650	6.650	6.600	6.650

Total volume traded, Thursday, March 16: JD 19,332

\* 50 per cent of share capital paid.

\*\* 75 per cent of share capital paid.

## AMMAN MARKETPLACE

**RESTAURANTS**


**FURNITURE**


**FOOD MARKETS**


**SWEETS**


**JORDAN EXPRESS CO.**


**FLOWER SHOPS**


**THE FLYING CARPET CLUB**


**MANDARIN**


**CHINESE RESTAURANT**

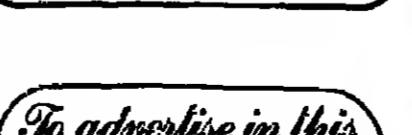

**SOON IN AMMAN**


**AD DAWA**


**SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM**


**EUROPEAN FURNITURE SHOWROOM**

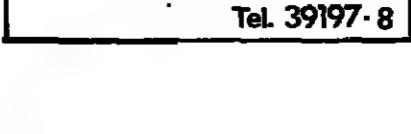

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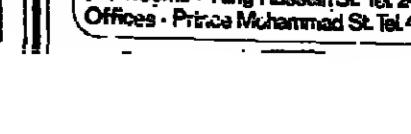

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**TELE. 2122-3**


**TELE. 2122-4**


**TELE. 2122-5**


**TELE. 2122-6**


**TELE. 2122-7**


**TELE. 212**

# U.S. report calls for less growth in loans to developing states

WASHINGTON, March 16 (R). — The Carter administration wants to curb the recent sharp growth in World Bank and other lending to developing countries, according to a new U.S. Treasury Department report. The report, copy of which was obtained by Reuters, fully spells out for the first time the administration's approach to international loans.

Besides limiting growth in lending, it wants to tie such loans to President Carter's human rights policy, cut staff salaries of the institutions by five to ten per cent and encourage wider distribution of the information they gather.

The report, prepared for Congress by the office of the assistant Treasury Secretary for International affairs, says that

as a general guideline for the coming round of funding for the institutions, the administration is proposing a five per cent annual limit on growth in lending funds for the organisations which must be approved by Congress.

Developing countries and the development banks want to continue the rapid growth in assistance over the past three

or four years, and have suggested real growth of ten or 11 per cent.

But the administration believes developing countries must also consider such factors as their ability to sustain fast growth, management capabilities of the banks themselves and willingness of donors to continue providing more aid.

The report, entitled "Shaping U.S. Participation in the International Financial Institutions," argues that the five per cent ceiling would still allow the developing countries to enjoy a five per cent rate of real economic growth.

Although the Carter administration has sought to improve relations with Congress on the development aid issue, Congress has refused approval of more than \$20.5 billion in such pledges.

The administration has argued that as a result it could start to lose influence with the international institutions.

On human rights, the report says the administration generally has not opposed loans that advance basic human needs. But it warns that "in cases of countries with very serious and continuing human rights problems, the U.S. may oppose loans as a more visible sign" of its intention to disassociate itself from "repressive governments".

told reporters yesterday that the Somali withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region had been completed and it appeared the war was over.

Somalia announced on Tuesday night it had completed the withdrawal of its regular forces from the Ogaden, following battlefield reverses as well as United States and Soviet pressure.

Mr. Carter did not know the value of arms the U.S. administration wanted to supply to Somalia, but understood that they would be for self-defence purposes only.

Somali withdrawal from the Ogaden was one condition named by President Jimmy Carter for supplying arms to Somalia. The other was a renunciation of Somali claims on Ethiopian or Kenyan territory.

The spokesman would not say whether Somalia had renounced these claims.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia Radio reported today that Somali troops massacred 64 of their own officers when Ethiopian forces advanced on the town of Jijiga in recent fighting in northern Ogaden.

The Somalis also destroyed much of the town, demolishing buildings and sabotaging the electric power and water systems, the radio said.

When Ethiopian forces entered Jijiga the only live creatures they found were cats, dogs and chickens," the radio said.

They also discovered the bodies of the Somali officers with their hands tied behind their backs.

Independent confirmation of the massacre was not available and the radio did not say what prompted the killings. Observers believe the most likely cause of any murders would be rank-and-file discontent at the failure to defend Jijiga.

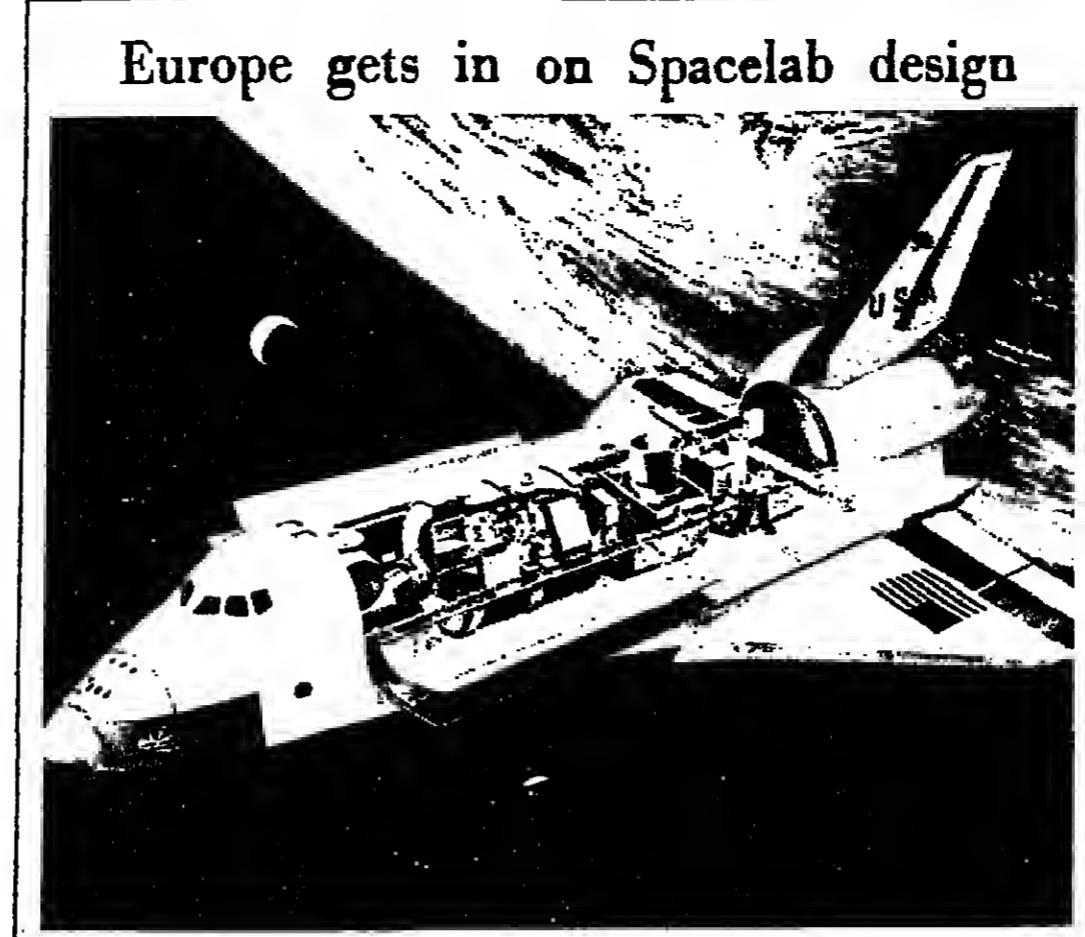
## Iran oil prices will stick to dollar

TEHRAN, March 16 (AP). — Iranian Minister of Information, Daryush Homayun said today that Iran remains committed to pegging oil prices to the dollar rather than switching to Special Drawing Rights or other currencies as proposed by officials of oil-producing nations.

He said Iran also is committed to maintaining current oil prices through 1978.

Mr. Homayun said the decline in the dollar hurts Iran less than some other oil producers because more than half of Iran's \$16 billion in imports are from the United States.

Iran's annual oil revenue is about \$23 billion.



Spacelab, a key payload of the Shuttle programme, will enable scientists to conduct experiments in a long-term gravity-free environment above the earth's atmosphere. This cutaway drawing shows the pressurised module and its external equipment pallet mounted in the fuselage of the Orbiter. Several versions of the multi-purpose laboratory are being developed by the European Space Agency, a consortium of 10 nations, and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Each is being designed to be flown as many as 50 times over a 10-year period. (IPS photo)

## U.S. considers supplying defensive arms to Somalia

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Agencies). — The United States government has begun consulting Congress on providing defensive military equipment and other supplies to Somalia, the State Department announced.

Spokesman Hodding Carter

S. African businessmen slam country's policies

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (AP). — The South African Foundation, a private group backed by key business leaders, has lashed out at the government as it of smearing the nation's image abroad.

Director General Peter Sorrell also told the foundation's Annual meeting yesterday in Johannesburg that South Africa's international relations deteriorated alarmingly across the boarders in 1977 as a result of government blunders and arrogance.

Also addressing the meeting was Foundation President Basil Hershov who issued one of the bluntest attacks made by a private group in memory against the government.

The foundation, financially backed by South Africa's top companies and leading personalities, seeks to improve South Africa's image abroad.

## International protectionism despite ultimate domestic

In times of recession it is always a temptation for industrialised countries to hamper or prohibit competitive imports. But protectionism is a two-edged sword, ultimately harming industry at home as much as it does foreign exporters.

By Lorne Barling of the Financial Times, London

dependent upon free trade, that a trade war would have a catastrophic effect on employment, hence their willingness to make concessions in extreme cases.

There is no doubt that international protectionism has increased seriously in the past year, with protective agreements covering steel, textiles, television sets and other goods, limiting their movement across national boundaries.

While these have benefited manufacturing industries in certain countries, they have been damaging to other countries and provide only a short-term answer.

The principle of temporarily protecting companies from more efficient foreign competitors can be valid only if the time is used to improve efficiency at home.

However, much of the recent trouble in trade relations is also due to the bending of rules which govern transactions, such as those covering prices. For example, bidden government subsidies can help exporters to unfairly capture a large share of a foreign market.

Similarly, over-complicated

regulations imposed by a government on imports can have the effect of keeping foreign competitors out of the market. It is this aspect which concerns Mr. Olivier Long, Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the organisation which governs much of the free world's trade and is now negotiating a new pact which will hopefully be completed by the end of the year.

### Sidestepping the rules

Mr. Long believes that while it is necessary to reduce tariff barriers further (although difficult at a time of continuing recession) it is as important to strengthen the ground rules of trade.

Far too frequently, he suggests, governments have disregarded or sidestepped the GATT rules. "Without rules which are predictable and which meet present-day needs, trade cannot prosper," he said recently.

The opportunity to stop the rot is given, of course, by the present round of multilateral trade negotiations. I am far from certain, however, that this fact has been fully grasped."

Aside from Japan's aggressive trade policy, the major problem during the past year has concerned trade with developing countries, many of which are now using their new industries (often set up with

aid and equipment supplied by the industrial nations) to export mainly to Europe and the United States.

Under present and future GATT agreements, the need for safeguard provisions against sudden surges in imports are recognised. However, this is clearly open to abuse, particularly in the case of developing countries which may be highly dependent on a particular export.

Now it is proposed that any future safeguard mechanism should be subject to international surveillance, with agreed principles and criteria.

As the Geneva talks reach their final stages this summer, in an atmosphere of worsening trade relations among participants, there is a danger that latent tensions will break out into open disagreement on major issues.

However, it is regarded as essential that the final agreement, which will govern the way in which trade is conducted for as long as a decade, must be successful in providing a means of controlling protectionism.

### Protectionism's threat

But what is the real threat of protectionism? By protecting an industry (or for short-term benefit) you raise the costs not only to the final customer, but of all other industries which make use of its product.

## grows harms

If jobs are saved in an uncompetitive industry, it automatically helps to discourage the creation of jobs in industries having a future. In the long run, such a policy is more likely to create unemployment than generate jobs.

The other threat is the way protectionism spreads, as one industry after another demands the same right to protection, initially in individual countries, and then internationally as retaliation takes place.

Protectionism also tends to raise costs and consumer prices, fuelling inflation, and encouraging industries geared only to the limited demands of a home market.

Although the problem of the developing countries tends to be regarded as secondary, it is nevertheless very real on the ground that if these countries are denied the capability of earning reasonable incomes, their vast potential will not be realised.

Restriction of markets in the industrial countries will mean that the developing countries must cut back their own imports and in extreme circumstances will be driven to repudiate their external debts.

It is therefore clear that unless the 100 or so countries represented in Geneva reach a satisfactory pact, the future for world trade and the world economy will not be a rosy one.

-- Financial Times  
News-Features

# Islamic bank loans expected to have big impact on economies of borrower nations

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia March 16 (AP). — The Lebanese representative of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) meeting, Mr. Raja Harnadeh, said today the IDB's very "soft" loan conditions would have a major impact on development in the least developed of Moslem countries.

He said the IDB, which only levies administrative charges on its loans in keeping with the Moslem religious laws, would greatly complement the work of the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank which also extends loans on soft terms to the least developed of developing countries.

Mr. Harnadeh, who is government commissioner to the Central Bank of Lebanon, is leading his country's delegation to the meeting.

Lebanon is a new member of the bank, having gained admission only a couple of months before the Second Annual Meeting.

Mr. Harnadeh, however, felt that the IDB should exercise strict control over its trade financing undertakings so as not to encourage mere consumption.

"I know that the bank only provides finance for imports which are needed for development use. It must continue to ensure that such strict criteria are met at all times," he said.

### More loans expected

The Ugandan Finance Minister Brig. Moses Ali said he was confident that in the near future, the Islamic Development Bank would be able to increase the share of loans to member countries.

He told the IDB meeting that the bank would also be in a position in future to channel more of its resources into agriculture, education and training.

## King Khaled backs British student's falconry project

LONDON, (BIS). — King Khaled has given £1,000 to a 22-year old British student to enable him to spend a year studying the acuity of vision in birds of prey.

Mr. Tarazi noted that even if somebody had told you in 1944," Mr. Tarazi said, "that the French, the British and the Germans would move towards a united Europe, would you have believed him?"

While men on the other side of the world shot and killed each other yesterday, while Israeli tanks rolled across borders, the PLO's chief spokesman at the United Nations answered calls on WMCA Radio's Barry Gray Show.

Though Mr. Tarazi took calls from the general public, most of the hour-long show turned out to be a debate between Mr. Tarazi, who served as the PLO observer at the U.N. for two years, and Mr. James Wechsler, liberal columnist and editorial page editor at the New York Post.

On the one side, there was Mr. Tarazi, the proper, cordial diplomat, mopping his brow with a cloth and fingering his gray goatee. He admitted that Saturday's PLO attack on a tourist bus that killed 35 Israelis caused "a little bit of a trauma for me. I didn't expect such a thing."

On the other side was Mr.

Wechsler, just as proper and cordial, but intent on attacking the PLO for its "barbarous" acts.

"How do you explain why, at this moment, when it seems possible for an interim solution in the Middle East, that the PLO should so blatantly discredit its own cause?" Mr. Wechsler demanded.

Mr. Tarazi said peace was not near, because Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative had disrupted progress towards a Geneva agreement involving all parties in the Mideast. "All of those efforts for a comprehensive peace, with all of the parties involved, were derailed," Mr. Tarazi said.

Another caller asked why Mr. Tarazi discussed Israel's establishment in 1948, when the Jews were in Palestine before the Arabs?

Mr. Tarazi noted that even Abraham, the first Jew, was met in Biblical Palestine by the natives, and that the wishes of the Palestinians had changed, and that they now wanted the West Bank, not all of Israel.

Finally, Mr. Tarazi had to leave, but not before he offered his vision of two nations, Israel and Palestine, acting as "good neighbours." Mr. Wechsler asked how that was possible.

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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1978

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTEER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Matters that are of basic importance in your life such as family, property and possessions can be properly safeguarded by being alert to problems associated with them. Plan for the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't lose your temper at home with family members just because you are not feeling up to par. Take more time for recreation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Gather all the data you need from an expert but use tact for best results. Try not to be too forceful with others at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A personal problem will cost you less money if you handle it wisely. Try to cut down on expenses and build a greater reserve.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Harden your sensibilities so you are not hurt by the careless manners of others. Take any health treatments you may need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you feel limited in some way, clear away obstacles one by one, and all works better for you. Go to an expert for the advice you need.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to obtain the data you need from the right sources, but don't be too forceful.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be careful not to jeopardize your prestige and good name. Take no chances where your health is concerned at this time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are bored and want to do something new, but it's best you stick to work American style you have to do. Take it easy tonight and rest.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what your position is with others and then go after personal aims with a positive confidence. Make plans for the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your intuition is not working right at this time so use good judgment in all your dealings. Don't overlook an obligation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can make a good impression on higher-ups at this time and get the backing you need. Strive for increased happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have creative ideas that need some revision if they are to work out successfully. Think constructively.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

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Renowned Chinese restaurant offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes.

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## GRAFFITI

BY BARNES

THE MORE

YOU MAKE

THE MORE

TAXING

LIFE

BECOMES

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, Telephone 41083

# Smith envoys, U.K., U.S. to discuss black rule agreement

SALISBURY, March 16 (AP). — Rhodesian government envoys will confer on tomorrow with British and American officials on internal efforts to end almost a century of white domination. This was announced today by the white minority government.

The meeting, to take place in South Africa, "is part of the continuing contacts between the governments and will afford an opportunity to explain to the British and the United States representatives those aspects of the Salisbury agreement which have been criticised by British and American spokesmen," a statement said.

The majority rule agreement sets Dec. 31 as the target date for black rule. It was signed on March 3 by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three local black nationalist leaders.

Britain and the United States have refused to acknowledge the agreement because it excludes guerrilla leaders, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

The United Nations Security Council this week declared any internal settlement with Mr. Smith illegal and unacceptable.

Britain and the United States are co-sponsors of a major

ity rule settlement plan for Rhodesia that includes the Nkomo-Mugabe Patriotic Front political alliance.

Tomorrow's meeting will be the first known formal contact between the Rhodesian government and British and American officials since formal Anglo-American settlement proposals were unveiled here in September.

The proposals were put in by the Rhodesian government by British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young.

Tomorrow's meeting will include, on the Rhodesian side, cabinet secretary Jack Gaylard, legal drafting director George Smith and Rhodesia's diplomatic representative to South Africa, Air Vice Marshal Harold Hawkins.

The names of the British and American officials were not known here.

## Soviet cosmonauts return

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP). — Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko rocketed back to earth today from the Salyut-5 space station, setting a world record of more than 96 days for the longest mission in outer space. The Soviet news agency Tass said Mission Commander Romanenko, 33, and engineer Grechko, 46, landed today in Soviet Central Asia. Both were reported in good condition. On March 4 the pair broke the previous 84-day record for continuous time in space set four years ago by three American spacemen on Skylab-Four.

## Three pro-Bhutto newsmen imprisoned

ISLAMABAD, March 16 (AP). — A special military court in Lahore has sentenced three newspaper editors to one year jail each for allegedly publishing anti-government material.

The editors were arrested on Mar. 12 on charges of violating a ban on printing material objectionable to the government.

The three are Mir Jamilur Rehman, printer and publisher of the Daily Musawat of Lahore, Syed G. M. Badruddin, editor of the daily Musawat, and Zaheer Kashmiri, deputy editor.

The newspaper is owned by deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has been jailed since Sept. 17 last year. He is awaiting a verdict on charges of ordering the murder of a political opponent in 1974 and faces other charges relating to his rule.

The newspaper had published a statement by Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, Mr. Bhutto's wife, acting Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party. The statement alleged that a shooting incident was staged as an excuse to transfer Mr. Bhutto's murder trial to a military court, where judgment could be more severe.

## An old president and youth unemployment worry Tunisia

TUNIS, (WFS) — In the seventies, Tunisia has achieved one of the highest rates of growth in Africa, yet at the same time its social and political problems have also increased. The strains beneath the surface of society erupted into violence and death when rioting broke out during a general strike at the end of January.

Estimates were that at least 200 people died in the fighting that resulted, and the government of ailing President Habib Bourguiba imposed a state of emergency. Leaders of the general trade union which called the strike are still held in prison, although the emergency was lifted at the end of February.

Many of the youths arrested as the army took control of the streets of Tunis, the capital, and other major urban centres were jailed on charges such as looting, attacking police and insulting members of the government. The arrest of the trade union officials, particularly Mr. Habib Achour, the Leader of the General Union of Tunisian Labour, has stirred opinion in trade union circles overseas.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels sent a delegation to Tunis to plead for the release of Mr. Achour, who is one of their vice-presidents, while in the United States, labour leaders asked President Carter to protest to the Tunisian government. The ICFTU backed the Tunisian one-day strike.

The first day-long general strike since Tunisia became independent was called in protest at earlier arrests of trade

unionists, and also in support of wage demands.

Paris radio reported early in February that 790 persons arrested on Jan. 26, 600 had been released.

### Fuel for violence

Much of the fuel for the violence can still be seen in the streets of the major cities. Some 170,000 young Tunisians are jobless. An immediate result of the Jan. 26 riots has been the introduction by the government of mass conscription of young unemployed people into civilian tasks in industry and agriculture. In addition, those youngsters who have drifted towards the bright lights of the cities from the countryside will be sent back home, to work.

The problem of mass unemployment and low wages in a fast-developing economy have fuelled discontent and remain the gravest obstacles to be overcome by the Bourguiba government. The president himself, at 73, is no longer well. His son, M. Habib Bourguiba Jr., has taken over as his special adviser.

Despite official denials that anything is seriously wrong with the president, rumours abound, among them that he has to spend some months of each year at a Swiss clinic.

The man who piloted Tu-

nis is Tunisia's largest earner of foreign exchange, and more than one million visitors a year enjoy the sunny beaches of the Mediterranean.

During the country's Fourth Development Plan, which ended in 1976, rapid growth was also recorded in the construction and service industries as Tunisia began to take on the appearances of the consumer society. Real growth in per capita gross domestic product averaged a healthy 4.6 per cent during the last plan period. More people had more to spend, but that has not stopped industrial unrest, which culminated in the bloody scenes in January.

One of the major problems is a fast increasing birthrate. Unemployment has also been boosted by less emigration to Western Europe, and more women seeking work. From 1973-76, even the 164,000 new jobs created were not enough to soak up the surplus labour.

The current development plan, until 1981, seeks ways of solving this and other social problems, by increased investment, an annual growth rate of about 7.5 per cent and 234,000 new jobs in the non-agricultural sectors. Most of the finance is to come from Tunisia itself, for which the government is increasing taxes and also hopes to encourage more of the 5.6 million Tunisians to save money. Foreign borrowing is still expected to treble.

Tunisia's economic growth has been affected by sluggish world demand, which has affected its oil and phosphate production, although manufacturing and tourism have both forged steadily ahead. Touri-

## Israeli messenger of peace



Israeli gunners inside south Lebanon strike at Palestinian and Lebanese targets with a 150-mm. self-propelled gun during the Israeli army's latest invasion of Lebanon on Tuesday night. (AP wirephoto)

## Nine U.S. senators open campaign to stop Arab financial support for PLO

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP). — A bi-partisan group of nine U.S. senators wants to dry up financial support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and is asking U.S. President Jimmy Carter to use his export controls for that purpose.

The idea is to "pressure other countries into halting or limiting aid" for the Palestinian commandos.

One provision of the senators' resolution would have President Carter report to Congress within 30 days on actions to be taken to use "anti-terrorist laws" and to slow sales to countries aiding the PLO.

The resolution comes after reports that Saudi Arabia has given \$80 million to the PLO. The Saudis emphasise the money is for refugees — not for "terrorists". The U.S. State Department said yesterday it accepts the Saudi explanation.

Senate sources said the objective also was to discourage support for the PLO by Libya and Iraq — countries which do business with the United States but on a much lower level.

The United States has a multi-billion dollar arrangement to provide Saudi Arabia with military equipment and support, including planes, other hardware and military base construction.

In the first nine months of

1977, Washington exported about \$20 million in aircraft and spare parts to Libya and about \$3 million in technical equipment to Iraq.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

... page 2 ...

Opponents of President Carter's proposal to sell 60 F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia have drawn attention to Saudi aid to the Palestinians. The opponents want to make the point that Saudi Arabia is not entirely a "moderate" force in the Middle East, contrary to

the picture drawn by the administration.

Republican Sen. Clifford Case, one of the nine resolution supporters said: "It is time for us to take stronger measures in the efforts to counter international terrorism including through more vigorous implementation of existing laws."

Other sponsors are Democratic Senators Richard Stone, George McGovern, Daniel Moynihan, Abraham Ribicoff and John Durkin. Republican Senate support comes from Jacob Javits, Charles Percy and William Heinz.

On the diplomatic front, Is-

rael has opened discussions with the U.S. State Department on ways to make southern Lebanon Palestinian-free.

Israeli U.S. Ambassador Silvana Dinitz declined to divulge details after a 90-minute session with Mr. Alfred Atherton, the principal U.S. mediator, but it was learned one possible approach under consideration is stationing United Nations forces on the Lebanese side of the border.

"We are looking for an arrangement that would not allow the Palestinian terrorists to return to this belt," Mr. Dinitz told reporters.

## Sadat approved 1967 closure of Tiran Strait

CAIRO, March 16 (AP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat admits he approved the closure of the Tiran Strait controlling the entrance to Israel's Red Sea Port of Eilat, an action which led to the war in June 1967.

In his book in Search of Identity, President Sadat said his predecessor Gamal Abdul Nasser, summoned him and other top aides at the time to consult with them on Egypt's reaction to Israeli troop concentration on Syria's borders.

He said the Soviet Union provided President Nasser with the information on the Israeli move

against Syria, which was bound by a defence treaty with Egypt.

"Nasser told us at the time that massing our troops on Sinai would make the possibility of war 50 per cent, but if we closed the straits, it would mean war 100 per cent," Mr. Sadat said in the fourth portion of his book published by Al Ahram today.

"It is my neck, Mr. president. Everything is fully ready."

Mr. Sadat said the only one who objected was Mr. Sidqy Suleiman, then Prime Minister, who asked the conference to take Egypt's economic conditions into consideration

were more concerned with political intrigue than preparedness.

Mr. Sadat said he chose the closure after seeing Field Marshal Abd al-Hakim Amer, then Vice President and Command-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces, respond to a question from Mr. Nasser by saying:

"It is my neck, Mr. president. Everything is fully ready."

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## World News Briefs

### Cyprus intercepts Egypt-destined arms

NICOSIA, March 16 (AP). — Cypriot airport authorities have intercepted another consignment of 400 pistols and revolvers destined for Egypt. An official announcement said the consignment arrived yesterday at Larnaca Airport for transhipment to Egypt. Half of the haul is Czech-made and the rest American, the announcement added. This is the fifth consignment of pistols and weapons intercepted in Cyprus in the past month. It brought the total number of weapons seized to 1,600.

### Holland does not blame Moluccan community

ASSEN, Holland, March 16 (R). — The Dutch government has absolved the 40,000 South Moluccans in Holland from blame for the 29-hour hostage drama which ended on Tuesday, saying it was the work of young "fanatics". Interior Minister Hans Wiegel said the action by three young Moluccans who killed one man and held 70 people hostage in an office block could not be laid at the door of the whole community. Speaking after a visit to the room where the hostages narrowly escaped death, he pledged continued dialogue with the exiled Asian community.

### Chinese leadership divided over army

PEKING, March 16 (Agencies). — Marshal Ye Chien-Ying, 81, newly-elected Chairman of the National People's Congress, has hinted that Chinese leaders were divided over the way to reorganise national defence. Marshal Ye stressed the need for a modern Chinese army ready to fight a modern war at a time when "the four hegemonic superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are plotting a world war... Complete preparations" must also be made to "liberate Taiwan," he said in an article front-paged on the People's Daily and other Peking newspapers yesterday.

### Death toll up to 60 in Argentine prison riot

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (R). — Five of 73 prisoners injured in a jail riot here on Tuesday died in hospital yesterday, bringing the death toll to 60. An official statement said the five died from burns they received when the prisoners set fire to mattresses and blankets after attacking guards at the minimum security Villa Devoto Prison in northwestern Buenos Aires. An official communiqué earlier said the 55 others died either of burns or asphyxiation.

### Soviets deprive cellist of citizenship

MOSCOW, March 16 (R). — World famous cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, opera singer Galina Vishnevskaya, have been stripped of their Soviet citizenship, it was announced last night. A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, published in the government newspaper Izvestia, effectively bars them from returning from abroad to the Soviet Union. Izvestia said the action was being taken because they had engaged in activities harming the prestige of the Soviet Union.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

### LARNS

ONE WAY

1. Scolded for the damage I made. All Rights Reserved

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